to the Marshal's affice, respectfully beg leave to report that they are of opinion that the sum of \$362.25 should be inserted in the Apptopriation Bill in order that the claim may be satisfied. In regard to the sum of \$262.25, part of the \$362.25, we think that one hundred dollars thereof, for attorney's fee, should not have been paid out by the Marshal, as we consider it part of the duties of the Attorney-General to defend all suits brought against a Government officer in his official capacity. The balance of the amount is to satisfy judg-ments recovered against the Marshal and Deputy Sheriff of Makawao." Tabled for consideration

with the Appropriation Bill.
(2) "The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Act to amend Section 409 of the Civil Code, relating to dead letters, and also to add a new clause thereto, respectfully recommend that the same pass." Report adopted, bill passed to engrossment and to third reading for the 23d inst. Representative Richardson from a special committee presented a report signed by himself, the Attorney-General, and Rep's. Brown, Thurston and Hayselden as follows:

Your Special Committee, to whom was referred back an Act Ito amend sections 218 and 221 of the Civil Code, relating to prisons, jails and houses of correction, on account of defects in the title, have had the same under careful consideration, and your committee, being of the opinion that the Act embraced more than one object, concluded to divide the Act into two separate Acts, which your committee do now present for the consideration of the Assembly, in lieu of said Act, and your committee recommends the passage of said two Acts in place of the Act that was referred back to them." Report adopted, both bills read a second time by title, passed to engrossment and to third readiny on Thursday the 23rd inst. Representative Dole from the Committee on

Commerce presented the following report signed by himself and Rep's. Lilikalani and Baker, viz: The committee on Commerce, to whom was referred "An Act to amend the law, providing for the protection of life and property against explo-

the protection of life and property against explosive substances other than gunpowder," approved 13th May, 1878, as amended by chapter 22 of the laws of 1878, introduced by the Hon. W. R. Castle, respectfully report as follows:

"They recommend that section 1 of said bill be amended by inserting in place of the words "passage of this Act," the words "first day of April, A. D. 1887, so that section 1 as amended shall read as follows:

"Section 1. That section 3A of an Act providing for the protection of life and property against ex-plosive substances other than gunpowder, as amended by chapter 22 of the laws of 1878, be, and the same is hereby amended so that the tempera-ture of "one hundred degrees Fahrenheit," herein entioned, shall from and after the first day of April, A. D. 1887, read "one hundred and ten de-Fahrenheit, wherever the same occurs in

"Your Committee further recommend that a new section, entitled "section 3," be inserted after section 2 thereof, to read as follows:

"Section 3. That section 1 of chapter 89 of the Penal Code is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the following words: "Provided. bowever, that the Minister of the Interior may at his discretion give any person, firm or comporation his written permission, authorizing such firm, person or corporation to receive, keep and store such fluids and oils, without limitation as to quantity, in localities and buildings specified in such written permission, in greater quantities than specified above, shall not thereby become liable to the penalties and seizures herein provided for keeping more than the said limited quantities of such fluids and oils in any other place "The Committee further recommend that a new

section entitled "section 4" be inserted after section 3, as above recommended, to read as follows: "Section 4. Any person keeping, storing or having benzole, petroleum, kerosene oil, or any oils of which the component is petroleum, naptha, or spirits of turpentine, in any one place, except the storehouses provided by Government therefor, or the localities and buildings wherein private parties are authorized to store such fluids and oils without limitation as to quantity, according to the provisions of section 1, in the quantities specified in sec-tion 1, shall keep the same in air-tight, metallic vessels, which shall be marked with the words benzole petroleum, kerosene oil, or the name of any of the oils contained in such vessels of which the component is petroleum, naptha, spirits of turpentine, in plain Roman letters, and shall be kept at all times conspicuously in view near the entrance of the premises where kept, and convenient for removal therefrom."

"The committee further recommend that section 3 of said bill be struck out. Report adopted, bill passed to to third reading on the 23d inst. ssed to engrossment and

Representative Brown offered the following res-

"Resolved, That from and after the date hereof this House sit every evening, Saturdays excepted, for the disposal of such business and bills as may be on the clerk's table and the order of the day, and that such evening sessions commence at 7:30

Representative Castle moved as an amendment that the House meet at "9:30 each day, except Saturday, take a recess from 12 to 1 o'clock, and sit

The Minister of Interior said if the House met promptly at 10 o'clock and sat until 12, and then met at 1:30 sharp, business would be expedited. He indorsed the amendment offered by Rep. Castle. The Ministers were anxious to be on hand to time. He had been present every day during the session, had not made any attempt to shirk work, and would be there every night if the Assembly so ordered. He would amend with having the hours from 9:30 to 12 and from 1:30 to Accepted.

Representative Kaunamano said that he was not in favor of the original resolution, but of Rep. Castle's amendment. One of the first in-structions to Hawaiians by Rev. Mr. Bingham was that the night was made for rest. This Assembly was attempting to reverse that order. In 1864 they used to have night sessions, but three or four members did the talking while the rest did the sleeping. The President, the late Governor Kekuanaoa, used to fall asleep in his chair. Prince Bill and one or two of his companions would come in marry with wine, and between the sleepers and the merrymakers there was considerable noise. [Laughter.] There are young men inthe Assembly who are able to work nights, but old men, like himself, were getting feeble, and did not want to work nights. The members coming here at night might get wet and catch cold, and who was going to pay the doctors' bills? The big book says: "Watchman, what of the night?" The watchman answers: "The night is made for the devil and his imps." [Laughter.] The night was the time when deeds of darkness were committed, and they did not want anything done in this House to be so characterized. If the House met at night there would be no end to the do-mestic troubles that would follow. Members' wives would not believe that their husbands were at the Assembly; they would suspect them of going to other places. [Laughter and applause.] Every member should come to the house promptly

On motion, the amendment offered by Rep. Castle passed, and the resolution passed as

The bill to amend section 198 of the Civil Code, relating to the sale of stalls in the Fish Market, was taken from the table and placed on the order

Representative Kaulukou reported verbally on a bill relating to the keeping of accounts in English and Hawaiian. The committee, he said, had been unable to arrive at any conclusion, and returned the bill to the House. Report adopted, and the bill placed on the order of the day.

The bill to amend section 1, chapter 90, Civil Code, to make the Hawaiian version binding where the English and Hawaiian versions do not agree, was made the special order of the day for

Representative Pachaole presented a resolution requiring the Molokai Committee to present their report on Friday, the 24th. On motion, the report, if presented then, was made the order of the day for the 27th instant. The Appropriation bill being now reported ready for final consideration, on second reading, the Assembly resolved into Committee of the Whole, Hon. J. E. Bush in the chair.

The Secretary reported having the figures of the grand total but did not have the amounts by de-

The Minister of Interior thought he could sup-ply the deficiency as he had been furnished with totals of the various departments by Chief Clerk Hassinger. He read the amounts of the departments to the Bureau of Board of Health in the In-terior Department when he was interrupted by Rep. Thurston, who suggested that the list be given to

the Secretary.
On motion, the committee recommended that the bill be reported to the Finance Committee, and, therefore, the committee rose and the chairman reported back to the Assembly the action taken, he same being approved.
At 11.55 the Assembly adjourned until 1:30/s. m.

The Assembly reconvened at 1:45 o'clock and the consideration of the bill supplementary to chapter 20 of the penal code relative to gaming, on third reading was taken up; after but little dis-cussion the bill passed as follows:

"Section 1. No person, under any pretense, form, denomination or description whatsoeyer, or by means of any device or contrivance whatsoever, shall sell or dispose of, or agree or promise, whether with or without consideration, to sell or dispose of any real or personal property what-soever, to or among any person or persons whomsoever, by means of any game of chance or of any other contrivance or device whatsoever, whereby any such real or personal property shall be sold or disposed of, or divided or alloted to or among any person, by lottery or chance, whether by the throwing or casting of any dice, or drawing of any tickets, cards, lots, numbers or figures, or, by means of any wheel or otherwise howsoever.

"Section 2. Every person who shall, contrary to the provisions hereof, sell or dispose of, or agree or promise, whether with or without consideration, to sell or dispose of any lands or tenements, or any estate or interest therein of any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise what-soever, shall for every such offense forfeit and

pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars. "Section 3. Any person who shall establish, commence or be a partner in any lottery, or in any scheme by which prizes, whether of money or of any other matter or thing are gained, drawn for, thrown or competed for by lot, dice or any other mode of chance, or who shall sell or dispose of any tickets or other means by which permission or anthority is gained or given to any person to throw for, compete or have any interest in any such lottery or scheme, and any person who shall manage or conduct, or assist in managing or conduction any such lottery or scheme, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay a sum not ex-ceeding five hundred dollars, and for any second offense besides such penalty shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding six months.

"Section 4. If any person, being the owner of any painting, drawing, sculpture or other work of art, or literature, or mineral speciment, or me-chanical models, shall apply to the Minister of the Interior for permission to dispose of the same by raffle or chance, it shall be lawful for the Minister of the Interior, if he thinks fit, to grant a license for that purpose, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may think it right to impose. And if such conditions and restrictions are com-plied with, the provisions of this Act or any other law, for the time being in force, relating to gaming and lotteries, shall not apply to such owner or to any other persons who may be bona fide concerned in such transaction. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, and any other law for the time being in force, relating to gaming and lotteries, it shall be lawful for any association formed for the purpose of promoting agriculture or horticulture, or for improving the breed of poultry to dispose of by lot or chance any specimens bona fide shown at any show held under the

control or management of such association. "Section 5. Any person who shall have unlawfully in his possession any tool, device, implement or ticket used, or which can be used, for the drawing, carrying on or playing of any lotters, game of faro, monte, roulette, lansquenet, rouge et noir, or any other banking game played with cards, dies or any device, shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not exceeding three months, and such tool, device, implement, or ticket shall be forfeited and destroyed.

"Section 6. Police and District magistrates throughout the Kingdom shall have power and jurisdiction to hear and determine, subject to appeal, all complaints for the violation of the provisions of this Act.

"Section 7. This Act shall take effect and become a law from and after its approval."

Second reading of a bill to amend and consolidate the law relative to the Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

After several amendments had been made the

bill was passed to engrossment and to third reading on the 25th instant.

Representative Aholo, from the Finance Committee, reported in Hawaiian and Rep. Hayselden in English the following recapitulation of items in the Appropriation bill, viz:

Civil list.  Permanent settlements.  Legislative and Privy Council.  Department of Judiciary.  Department of Foreign Affairs.  Interior Department.  Finance Department.  Department of Attorney General.  Board of Education.  Board of Health	. 17,800 50,300 . 153,750 . 262,204 1,725,083 766,145 276,923	000034650
Total		5

On motion, the Assembly resolved into Committee of the Whole, Hon. J. E. Bush in the chair, and proceeded with the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

The title, section 1, and the enacting clause were all read and passed; bill ordered to engross-ment and for third reading on Monday, the 27th

The order of the day now being moved, the con-sideration of the bill relating to lighting the city

by electricity was taken up.

The Attorney General said the House had asked

whether there was any legal bar in the way to prevent the Government entering into another contract to light the streets by electricity while there was already a contract. The last contract for lighting was entered into with a Mr. Fish-bourne on March 13th, 1886. It was given to the contractor without formality of submission to the Privy Council. He considered the contract, while not void, was voidable, and would not prevent the Minister of the Interior entering into another con-

Representative Brown took issue with the Attorney-General. It was not necessary to submit the contract to the Privy Conneil, as it was not within its province. All that was necessary was reference to Cabinet Council.

Representative Kalua said if the contract was made under the Appropriation Bill, the Minister had no right to make contracts beyond the bienniel period. He therefore did not think the contract was binding.

The Attorney-General said, in answer to Rep. Brown that he based his opinion in the matter on the Act of 1878 which could be found on page 611 of the Compiled Laws. Representative Baker said that he was sure that

if the bill remained up for discussion it would pass but to avoid talk he concluded that he would tie a string onto its tail and withdraw it.

The Minister of Interior said the matter had ar-

rived at that state when he could speak distinctly. The supply of water and light are the two most important needs of a city, whether large or small. In the supply of water the Government had caken charge of it for the benefit of the people and it had gradually improved antil now it stood third as a source of revenue. The Water Works were gradually increasing in value, and he felt satisfied that before long the revenue would not fall short of \$50,000. The lighting of the city and houses was becoming a matter of importance. All knew the risk and danger of kerosene lamps in our houses. Every housekeeper would be delighted to find that instead of alling lamps, trimming wicks and running risk of accidents, all they would have to do would be to strike a match and at ones get a heantiful light far in advance of anothing get a beautiful light, far in advance of anything they had had before. The need is pressing. Men of enterprise were coming forward and pressing the Government. The Government appreciated the value of the housekeeper having light as well as water. He was of the opinion that there was no need of any additional legislation, the Government in his additional legislation. ment, in his opinion was fully authorized under the Act of 1878 to enter into a contract on submission to the Privy Council. The Government might have to ask the Legislature for means to carry it out. He thought under the circumstances the bill was hardly called for, and moved it be

laid upon the table. Motion carried.

Representative Dickey rose to a question of privilege and stated that, on Friday last, during the debate on the Electric bill, he used the following words: "The appearance of the whole thing looked like a job." He desired to withdraw that statement, as upon examination he found it to be

the reverse.

Hon. J. O. Dominis reported from the Committee on Eurollment that His Majesty had signed the bill fixing the fee for marriage license at \$1 in place of 25 cents, as heretofore. At 4:10 the Assembly adjourned until 9:30 a. m. of the next day.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. The Assembly convened at 9:30 o'clock and after prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and ap-

Representative Richardson, from a special committee, presented a report signed by himself,

Reps. Brown, Hayselden, Thurston and the At-

torney-General, as follows: "Your special committee, to whom was referred an Act to amend section 2, chapter 64, of the Act, approved on the 25th day of September, A.D. 1876, relating to labor contracts between masters and servants, introduced by Rep. Palohau, have had the same under consideration, and now offer for the consideration of the Assembly a substitute bill and recommend that the former be laid on the table." Adopted: substitute bill read by title and ordered to engrossment. Third reading set for

the 25th inst. The order of the day now being moved and ear-ried, the bill to amend section 780 of the Civil Code, as amended by the Act approved on the 22d day of June, A.D. 1868, relating to the number of Representatives came up for consideration.

Delay ensued on account of the reports of the committee having been mislaid, and, during the time, the bill to amend section 5, chapter 86 of the Penal Code, relating to Inspectors of elections;

appointing agents, was considered.

Representative Thurston said this bill was a step backwards in the history of legislation re-lating to elections, and he was sorry to see it sup-ported by influential members of the House. The last election had exceeded all others by far in corruption. It was owing to the present machinery running the elections. It was outrageous for men running as candidates to appoint the inspectors of elections. What would be thought of a law that would permit one of the parties in a law suit the selection of the jury, and compel the other party to abide by the decision of such jury. At the election at which he was elected, these abuses were very conspicuous. The Judge was Kupihea. The Tax Assessor was Kupihea, The Tax Collector was Nakaleka. Kupihea and Nakaleka were both candidates for election. Kupihea appointed as his substitutes the the deputy judge and an active runner, and Nakaleka appointed his clerk. One member of the Board attended to clerk. One member of the Board attended to putting the ballots in the ballots in the box, one kept two lists of the voters, showing who they voted for, and the third had charge of a deck of cards cut into quarters and numbered from one upwards. Each voter who voted the Government ticket received one of these checks, which, upon presentation at a house across the way, served the double purpose of showing how the ballot was going, and entitled the holder to be filled up with pig and poi. He hoped all would take the stand for a better election law. If they change this law and make the English agree with the Hawaiian, it would simply ratify the kind of elections held in the past, and would result in revolution or seri-ous disturbances. If people cannot have un-biased Boards it will lead to disturbance, therefore he favored disinterested inspectors of elec-

The Attorney General said that in signing the report he did not think he had committed a crime. In a recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the King vs. E. Kekoa, much stress was laid upon the meaning of the word "absence," Upon examination of the law it was found the word "absence" was not the Hawaiian version. The question before the House is whether the law shall be amended to make the English version agree with the Hawaiian. He had talked with men well versed in the election laws, and they were decidedly in favor of having the English version amended. He did not think that Rep. Thurston, while he might be honest in his ideas, was justified in painting the matter as dark as he had done. In answer to a question the Attorney General said that he did not think that any member of the Boards when standing as a candidate for election would appoint substitutes so as to

allow of their acting as agents.

Representative Thurston said it was apparent that the Attorney-General had signed the export without knowing much about the matter. He would say that there are twenty-eight election districts, and this kind of thing occurred in twenty-six. He felt that the Attorney-General was assisting the bill through ignorance, not evil

Vote now being reached, the ayes and nays on the passage of the bill, to engrossment were taken, resulting as follows:
Ayes—Ministers (4), Kuihelani, Hayselden,
Keau, Baker, Kaulia, Kaulukon, Pahia, Kauna-

mano, Nahale, Nahinu, Aholo, Kaukau, Richardson, Kaai, Kauai—19. Noes-Bistop, Cleghorn, Martin, Parker, Kauhi, Amara, Brown, Wight, Dickey, Thurston, Pae-haole, Palohau-12.

The bill to amend section 780 of the Civil Code to the apportionment of Representatives from the various districts was now taken up, and after the reports of committee had been read, the first section was taken up for consideration.

Beers, Wines,

ative Haysel be indefinitely postponed.

Representative Dickey said that he introduced the resolution on which this law was based, because he considered that a continuation of the present condition of things was a standing de-fiance of the Constitution. He could not imagine how the members of the last three sessions of the Legislature could have found it consistent with their oaths to keep silence on this subject. Article 60 of the Constitution declares plainly that the representatives of the people shall be based upon the principles of equality, and shall be regulated and apportioned by the Legislature according to the population, to be ascertained from time to time by the official census. Their oaths compel them to support the Constitution, therefore it is their duty to pass a law regulating the representa-tion, as the reports of the committee have shown plainly that it is now very unequal. He believed the majority report to cover the ground fully, and to be as near a perfect plan for equal representa-tion as can be made. He therefore supported it. With regard to the election of only one member from each election district instead of electing a member of representatives in a lump by one ticket, he thought the idea was a good one. In large districts the different parts had very different interests, which should be represented by their number in the Legislature. For instance, in Honolulu, the outer portions—such as Waikiki and Palama—have rice-planting interests, and Moanalua has large fishing rights to be looked after. The main center has commercial and manufacturing interests. One portion is well supplied with water, another partly supplied. It is plainly to be seen that all of these conflicting interests cannot be properly represented by a number of persons who may reside in the same part of the district. Each public interest of importance should be represented by a member elected by those interested, in order that it might be properly protected in the Legislature. The Walluka district is some-thing like Honolulu, but in a less degree; the northern end is well filled with sugar plantations, and those interested therein. The southern end is a stock grazing section. Makawao district is similarly divided in interests; the western end being occupied by the important sugar plantations

provided by the law, was a good one, and one that would best secure the protection of the interests of all classes, and would be a great convenience to voters as the voting places would be more numerous. To indefinitely postpone the section would be contrary to the oaths of the members.

The Minister of the Interior said it had been truly said that "the letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive." The spirit of the Constitution was that there should be a proportion. The recom mendation of the committee was based on the letter of the Constitution, but it did not show that it was consistent with the spirit. He was satisfied the framers of the Constitution had no idea there would be such a large and increasing foreign nonvoting population. They never expected the tens of thousands of Chinese, the numerous Portuguese and Japanese. Now, if they were to act strictly in accordance with the Constitution that there should be one Representative for every three thousand inhabitants, it was possible there might be a district with three thousand Representatives, and only one voter in it. He had not said nor

of Haelo and Hamakuapoko; the Makawao and Kula end being con posed mostly of stock ranches,

potato and corn farms. He thought the plan of

dividing large districts into election precincts, as

was he going to say that the non-voting foreign population should not be represented. It was a little too soon to adopt the suggestion of the majority report, and therefore he seconded the motion for indefinite postponement.

Representative Dickey said that the same difficulty spoken of as regards non-voting population now exists in districts in the case of voters and in-stanced that, Kanapali with its 175 voters obtained the same representation that Makawao did with its 625 voters. Was that in accord with the voting

population?
Representative Kaulukou considered that Rep Dickey was not taking a proper view of the mat-ter. He considered however that Makawao ought to have two representatives and also other districts. As the desire however seemed to be to compel the swallowing whole of the bill he favored indefinite postponement and moved the previous question.

The vote on the main question resulted in the indefinite postponement of the section by a count

of 16 to 6. An attempt to reconsider the vote failed and at 12 noon the Assembly adjourned until 1 p. m. AFTERNOON.

Immediately on convening in the afternoon

Representative Hayselden moved the indefinite On motion of Representative Thurston the ayes and nayes were taken on the question resulting as

follows: Ayes—The Mfnistry (2), Kuihelani, Hayselden, Kean, Lilikalani, Baker, Kaulia, Kaulukou, Pahia, Kaunamano, Nahale, Nahinu, Kaukau, Kauai—15. Noes-Dare, Bishop, Parker, Brown, Wight, Kalua, Thurston, Palohau-8.

Considerable discussion ensued on a ruling of the President that another bill on the same subject could not now be considered on account of the action on the sister bill. His ruling was ap-pealed from but before vote was taken the ob-

jecting member withdrew his appeal and the regular business was proceeded with. Representative Hayselden from a special committee presented a report signed by himself and Reps. Brown, Kalua, Keau and the Minister of In-terior, as follows: "Your special committee, to whom was referred an Act introduced by the Hon. whom was referred an Act introduced by the Hon.

J. M. Kapena, "to provide for the payment of
certain bills incurred by His Majesty's Chamberlain during the coronation of His Majesty, and
in finishing and furnishing Iolani Place," beg to
report that they have had the same, together with
the bills mentioned, under careful consideration
and examination, and find that the total amount due is twenty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents; and your committee recommend that this amount be inserted in the preamble of and in section 1 of the bill, and that section 1 of the bill be further amended by adding to the end of the said section the following words: "being the amount several bills hereinafter set forth." With the foregoing amendments, your committee respect-fully recommend that the bill pass." Report adopted, bill ordered to engrossment and to third

reading on the 25th inst.

Second reading of an Act to amend the general election law of the Kingdom by repealing the

requirement of a tax receipt on voting or otherwise, following being the bill:
"Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall not be necessary to use any tax receipt bearing the wards "Qualified to Vote," at any election; nor shall such tax receipts be furnished by any Tax Collector or Board of Inspectors of Election, to any voter, nor shall it be necessary to produce such tax receipt at the polls prior to depositing a ballot or at any other time.

"Section 2. This Act shall take effect and become a law from and after its approval, and Section 10 of the Act "Regulating the Qualifications of Electors," approved June 24th, 1868, and all laws and parts of laws in so far as they conflict herewith, are hereby repealed." Representative Kaulukou moved the indefinite

postponement of the bill. (For conclusion see Page 9.)

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Yours truly.

(Signed) R. A. LYKAN, Pasuhau. MESSES. E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

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